

The Omaha Bee

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OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

DOCTOR MILLER believes in granite
and swears by macadam.

The board of trade committee will
have to revise its figures on the cost
of paving. They are suggestive of
undue partiality toward macadam.

As long as the farmers are prosper-
ous, out of debt and own their own
farms and machinery there need be
no fear of an impending general
panic.

ST. PAUL proposes to pave with
granite blocks, as being the only ma-
terial suitable to a rapidly growing
metropolis. Omaha should not be
behind St. Paul.

The co-operation of congress is sked
in the celebration of the discovery
of the mouth of the Mississippi by La
Salle, two hundred years ago. The
bi-centennial craze is evidently upon
us.

Four hundred and forty thousand
immigrants landed in Castle Garden
and paid \$6,000,000 for transportation
to railroads. It is evident that the
emigrant business more than pays
expenses.

HEAVY duties were recently levied
on the French railroads by the govern-
ment which now intimates that the
state will forego the levy on condition
that a large reduction is made in pas-
senger and freight rates.

GENERAL POPE has declined to be
interviewed on the Fitz John Porter
case, but privately expresses the opin-
ion that the situation has not been
changed by any of the testimony pro-
duced since the original court martial.

THERE is trouble again in Warsaw.
Two hundred and fifty suspected
nihilists have been arrested and
brought to St. Petersburg for trial.
It is safe to say that they will be
convicted. Trial and conviction go hand
in hand in the czar's empire.

A CAREFUL estimate of the public
debt of the country for state, county,
municipal and school purposes puts
the total amount at \$1,000,000,000,
of which only \$682,000,000 is bonded.
Of the bonded debt a large portion
was contracted in aid of railroads.

REPRESENTATIVE O'NEIL has intro-
duced a bill to suppress gambling in
the District of Columbia and a local
paper admonishes congressmen in view
that they can't vote on bills in which
they have a personal pecuniary inter-
est.

AMONG the petitions introduced by
Congressman Valentine is the petition
of Mrs. A. S. Paddock and 123 others,
ladies of Gage county, Nebraska, for
the expulsion of George Q. Cannon, a
polygamist, from the house of repre-
sentatives, and for the enactment of
laws to make effective the existing
anti-polygamy laws. What is the
matter down in Gage county? Is the
state of Nebraska threatened by a Mor-
mon invasion?

A LAW for the national regulation
of immigration is one of the greatest
needs of the country. The tide of
immigration during the last year was
higher than ever before, and is still
rising. Next year it promises to reach
enormous proportions. There is
great need of a statute making pro-
visions for the reception, protection
and care of immigrants landing at our
ports of entry. It is manifestly un-
fair that the burden of caring for such
should be delegated to the cities
where they land.

Of course it is hard on Nebraska to
have a larger population than its rep-
resentation in congress presumes, but
then there are a good many more
states in the union. Missouri is
equally entitled to the same ground, and
there is not a particle of reason why
Nebraska should be given additional
representation when other states just
as much entitled to it are denied.—
Missouri Republican.

Nebraska does not ask for addi-
tional representation in advance of
apportionment. Her people admit
that there is no legitimate reason why
an exception should be made in her
favor. The bill introduced into con-
gress by Representative Valentine is a
back pay steal of the most bare-
faced nature, which is not endorsed
by the citizens of this state.

BUILDING FROM THE TOP.

Any efficient system of public edu-
cation must be based on a firm founda-
tion of thorough primary instruc-
tion. The tendency of late years has
been to increase the facilities of the
high and grammar schools at the ex-
pense of the lower grades. The ef-
fects are already showing themselves
and in Philadelphia and Brooklyn loud
demands for an investigation from pa-
rents have compelled the boards of edu-
cation to thoroughly reorganize the
system of graded schools as they
now exist in those cities. This
fault is not confined to the east. The
evil has been a growing one for a
number of years and nearly every
large city in the country has suffered
in consequence. The attempt to
build a structure from the top down-
wards has never proved successful,
least of all in the public school sys-
tem. The primary schools are of the
highest importance because they are
patronized by the greatest number.
Two-thirds of the pupils attend-
ing our public schools never reach
the high school. Whatever edu-
cation they receive must be acquired
in the lower grades. It goes without
saying that such instruction
should be thorough and practical,
and to this end the teachers should
be something more than mere auto-
matists and the course of study rigidly
adapted to the wants of the
greatest number. The Bee
is in favor of a graded sys-
tem culminating in a high school. But
it is not in favor of a mere
filigree education which fails
to thoroughly ground our school
children in the elementary
branches and makes up in useless
glitter and glass what it fails to ac-
complish in the practical branches of
primary education. This great defect
in our public school system is the
principal cause for the growth and
maintenance of private and denomi-
national schools. Parents complain,
and with justice, that their children
are hurried through text books under
the guidance of incompetent, because
poorly paid, teachers, and are jumped
to the next grade with a confused and
highly unsatisfactory knowledge of
the most rudimentary branches. No
one who has studied the workings of
the system of primary education in
various cities in the United States
will claim that these complaints are
unfounded.

VAL'S MAIDEN EFFORT.

Nebraska's eminent statesman made
his first report, as chairman of the
committee on agriculture, last Thurs-
day, which is reported by the Con-
gressional Record as follows:

Mr. Valentine—I desire to present
a report from the committee on agri-
culture.

The Speaker—The chair has been
notified by the gentleman from Indi-
ana (Mr. Holman) that the regular or-
der is now insisted on.

Mr. Valentine—I believe I have a
privileged report. I am instructed by
the committee on agriculture to
report the bill which I send to the
desk, that it may be read a first and
second time, and to ask that it be
printed and referred to the committee
of the whole on the state of the
union.

The Speaker—How does this be-
come a privileged report?

Mr. Valentine—It is an appropri-
ate bill.

The Speaker—The Chair does not
understand that it is a privileged pri-
vileged report, although certain bills
from the appropriations committee are
privileged.

Mr. Valentine—The committee on
agriculture has the privilege of re-
porting its own appropriations.

The Speaker—The Chair under-
stands that perfectly well. The Chair
will direct the clerk to read, as bear-
ing on this question, paragraph 47 of
rule XI.

The clerk read as follows:

Rule 47. The following named com-
mittees shall have leave to report at any
time on the matters herein stated, viz:
The committee on elections, on the
right of a member to his seat; the
committee on ways and means, on
bills raising revenue; the committee
on appropriations, the general appro-
priation bill; the committee on min-
eral lands, enrolled bills; the com-
mittee on printing, all matters referred
to them of printing for the use of
the two houses; and the committee on
accounts, on all matters of expendi-
ture of the contingent fund of the
house.

The Speaker—The chair does not
understand that the report of an ap-
propriation bill from the committee
on agriculture, although that com-
mittee reports its own appropriations,
is privileged under the rule which has
just been read.

Mr. Valentine—Then I ask unani-
mous consent to report the bill at this
time.

There being no objection, the bill
(H. R. No. 2796) to appropriate \$5,000
for packing, transporting and arrang-
ing certain agricultural and mineral
specimens, was reported from the
committee on agriculture, read a first
and second time, referred to the com-
mittee of the whole on the state of
the union and ordered to be printed.

Val made his point, but his parlia-
mentary tactics are sadly out of joint.

CALIFORNIA AND NEBRASKA

The constitution adopted by the
people of California three years ago
contains the following provision:

SECTION 21. Article 12.—No dis-
crimination in charges or facilities for
transportation shall be made by any
railroad or other transportation com-
pany between places or persons, or in
the facilities for the transportation of
the same classes of freight or pas-
sengers within this state, or coming from
or going to any other state. Persons
and property transported over any
railroad, or by any other transpor-
tation company or individual, shall be
delivered at any station, landing or

port at charges not exceeding the
charges for the transportation of per-
sons and property of the same class,
in the same direction, to any more
distant station, port or landing.

The Doane law which has been
so fiercely assailed by the railway or-
ganizations of this state reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Every railroad corpora-
tion shall give all persons reason-
able and equal terms, facilities and ac-
commodations for the transportation
of merchandise or other property of
every kind of description upon any
railroad owned and operated by such
corporation within this state, and for
terminal handling, the use of the de-
pot and other buildings and grounds of
such corporation, and at any point
where its railroad shall connect with
any other railroad reasonable and
equal terms and facilities of inter-
change, and shall promptly forward
merchandise consigned or directed to
be sent over another road, according
to the directions contained therein or
accompanying the same.

Sec. 2. No railroad company in the
state shall hereafter charge, collect or
receive for such transportation for any
merchandise or other property upon
the railroad owned or operated by
such company within this state, a
higher rate than was charged by such
company for the same or like service
on the first day of November, A. D.
1880, as shown by the published rates
of such company. And no railroad
company shall demand, charge, collect
or receive for such transportation for
special distances a greater sum
than it demands, charges, collects or
receives for a greater distance.

Sec. 3. No railroad company within
this state shall grant or allow to any
person, company or association, upon
the transportation of freight, either
directly or indirectly, any secret
rates, rebates, drawbacks, unreason-
able allowances for the use of cars, or
any undue advantage whatever, nor
directly or indirectly to receive from
any person or association or corpora-
tion, any greater or less sum, com-
pensation or reward than is charged
to or received from any other person
or persons, association or corpora-
tion for like contemporaneous service
in the receiving, storing and deliver-
ing of freight.

Sec. 4. Any railroad company, or
other agent of such railroad com-
pany, who violates any of the pro-
visions of this act, in addition to li-
ability for damages sustained by reason
of such violation, shall be liable for
such an offense to a penalty of five
hundred dollars, which may be re-
covered in any county where such cor-
poration has property.

THE BOB TAIL CAR.

The fishlike ingenuity of the man
who invented a bob-tail flush has been
surpassed by the author of the bob-
tail car. They are the most wretched
nuisances ever contrived to economize
the money of the corporation at the
expense of the time, patience and
comfort of the passengers who patron-
ize them. Their aim is to convert
every passenger into a servant of the
street railway company, and to save
the salaries of conductors by forcing
each occupant of the car to make his
own fare and secure the company
from loss by embezzlement.

No one who has not ridden in a
bob-tail on a rainy day can appreciate
the horrors of this money making in-
vention. The man who sets near the
fare box and acts as an automatic de-
positor of the nickels of the other pas-
sengers, the lady whose dress is
ruined by the continual passing to
and fro of the people to the front
and the unfortunate individuals
who hanging to straps and rail in the
aisle and jostled and trodden into tem-
porary insanity, all can speak with a
feeling on the subject which is al-
most too deep for words.

It is a satisfaction to know that in
several cities a vigorous crusade has
been made against the bob tails by
enraged passengers which has resulted
in their withdrawal by the companies.
There is no law which compels a
passenger to act as a servant of
a corporation without pay. The
courts have decided in three instances
that a tender of fare is sufficient, and
that deposit in the fare box cannot be
enforced. In Chicago and Washing-
ton the traveling public hoisted the
standard of "No conductor, no fare,"
and forced the companies to replace
conductors to receive the fares on all
lines, and within the past few weeks
has inaugurated in Brooklyn, where it
is to be hoped that results similar to
those in Chicago and Washington will
follow.

Mr. POPPLETON believes the coun-
cil has ample power to levy the special
tax for paving Tenth street with ma-
cadam at \$175 per yard. In our
opinion macadam on Tenth street
would be dear at ten cents a yard.
Macadam pavement would not last
twelve months on Tenth street with
the present and prospective traffic.
Down in Kansas City, where they
have given macadam a fair test, they
pulled up the macadam pavement be-
tween the depot and the city where
travel and traffic are no heavier than
on Tenth street, and repaved with
Medina stone blocks six weeks ago.

THE appearance of small-pox in our
city makes it the imperative duty of
every citizen who has not yet been
vaccinated to submit at once to the
painless and efficacious operation.
The prevailing cold weather is in the
highest degree favorable to the spread
of the disease, and the duty of pre-
caution should be now felt with
doubtful binding force. All questions
raised as to the efficacy of vaccination
are foolish and dangerous and every

one who refuses to have it performed
is an enemy to the public health. The
Chicago board of health has published
a circular stating that the belief that
one operation insures absolute safety
is erroneous, and declaring that vac-
cination should be repeated until the sys-
tem refuses to receive more virus.
On this account the only safety lies in
general vaccination wherever the
small-pox appears in a community.
With this precaution the disease can-
not spread and absolute safety is
assured to every person who has sub-
mitted to the operation.

It is palpable evident that poor
Garfield was set upon by a lot of har-
pies, who dragged him into a false
position, and kept him there, to the
injury of the republican party, and to
his own regret and sorrow. It is well
known that he could be thus misled
by those who had his confidence. It
does not reflect upon his purity of
purpose or general qualities. It is
consistent with the transparent purity
of his character. He was guileless as
a child, and could be deceived by
those in whom he put confidence.
This all knew. And the dispatch
published proves that he was misled.—
Philadelphia Evening News.

This is a sample of the stuff which
the so-called stalwart news-
papers throughout the country
are palming off as a generous defense
of President Garfield. It will be in-
dignantly repudiated by every friend
of the martyred president. Garfield's
bullet took away his life, but it failed
to erase from the memory of the peo-
ple of the United States the brave,
determined and manly character of
his late chief magistrate. The smut
machine is at work, but it cannot be-
smear General Garfield.

MR. VALENTINE has introduced two
somewhat important bills last week.

One of these is to authorize the con-
struction of a bridge across the Mis-
souri river at a point to be selected
between the north line of the county
of Monona and the south line of the
county of Harrison, in the state of
Iowa; and also to construct necessary
works to secure the best practicable
channel way for navigation and con-
fine the flow of water to a permanent
channel at such point; which was read
a first and second time, and referred
to the committee on commerce.

The other is a bill providing for the
sale of the lands lately occupied as a mil-
itary reservation at Fort Hartsuff, in
the state of Nebraska; which was
read a first and second time and re-
ferred to the committee on military
affairs.

BURRIDGE had better call Black-
burn a liar once for all and then shut
up.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

Some of the Notable Changes in the
Volume Which Appeared Monday.

The Congressional Directory, edited
by Ben Perley Poore, corrected to
December 31, and containing a list of
the house committees, made its ap-
pearance Monday. Some curious facts
in relation to the members of the two
houses appear to it. Of the seventy-
six senators five are of foreign
birth, viz: Jones (Fla.), Sewell (N.
J.) and Fair (Nev.) born in Ireland;
Jones (Nev.) in England and Beck
(Ky.) in Scotland. Of course either
of these gentlemen, being poets, are
eligible to the office of president pro
tem of the senate, in the event of the
death of the vice president there is a
question whether they could discharge
the duties of president, the constitu-
tion requiring that the president shall
be a native born citizen. New York and
Ohio each send native senators and
furnish six to other states, viz: From
New York, Senators Teller and Hill,
Colorado; Conger, Michigan; McPherson,
New Jersey, and Van Wyck,
New York; From Ohio, Senators Har-
rison, Allen, Iowa; Voorhees and Har-
rison, Indiana; Plumb, Kansas and
Windom, Minnesota. Kentucky fur-
nishes Walker to Arkansas, Call to
Florida, Maxey to Texas, Jonas
to Louisiana, and Saunders to
Nebraska. Vermont is the native
state of Kellogg, Louisiana; Sawyer,
Wisconsin. Maryland gave the two
Davises to Illinois and West Virginia;
Tamm, Missouri; to Alabama and
Garland to Arkansas; Maine gave
Grover to Oregon; Massachusetts, In-
galls to Kansas; Pennsylvania, Mc-
Millan to Minnesota; Virginia, Coke
to Texas; North Carolina, Hawley to
Connecticut; South Carolina, Brown
to Georgia, which gives in exchange,
Lamar and George to Mississippi,
and Fugh to Alabama; Illinois,
Noble, Iowa; Davis, Maryland; and
Maryland, gives Mr. Slater to Oregon;
New Hampshire, Rhode Island and
Delaware each contribute two native
senators as their representatives.

Connecticut, West Virginia, and Mis-
souri each have a single son in the sen-
ate. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi,
Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Wisconsin,
Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska,
California, Oregon, Nevada and Col-
orado are without native representa-
tion in the senate. Nativity of Farley,
Call, is not given. The youngest
senators are: Mr. Gorman, 42;
Mr. Miller, 42; Mr. Plumb, 44;
and Mr. Hall, 35. The eldest are:
Masses, Morrill, 71; Lapham, 67;
Anthony and Davis, 66; Davies and
Sawyer, 65; Sausbury, 64; Conger
and Hampton, 63. Some of the older
senators withhold their age from the
directory. Mr. Edmunds, who looks
like and is recognized as the sage of
the senate, will be 54 on the 1st of
February next. Maine, Delaware
and South Carolina are the only states
that have a full native delegation
in congress, and Arkansas,
Texas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kan-
sas, Nebraska, Oregon, Nevada and Col-
orado have neither a representative
born in the state. Of the representa-
tives, the birthplace of 22 is not given
and 15 are of foreign birth. The
contrast between nativity and legisla-
tive representation is somewhat sin-
gular. New England, with a
representation of 28, has 47 of

her sons in the house. New
York has 33 representatives, and 36
members born in that state; Pennsylv-
ania, 27 and 23; Ohio, 20 and 27;
while Illinois, having 19 representa-
tives, has but two sons in the house.
Michigan and Iowa have but one each
out of nine representatives. Of the
256 American-born whose place of
birth is given, 163 are of Northern
birth, and 93 of the Pacific coast and
but 42 born in the South.

POLITICAL NOTES.

"Mr. Felton seems to be boxing with
hard gloves."—(Ben. Hill)

Congressman Orth has become the
leader of the disaffected republicans in
the house of representatives.

Fry is to be the leader of the adminis-
tration forces in Maine in case of the
appearance of any antagonistic faction in
that section," which may mean Blaine.

Joe Brown of Maine declares that he
will never desert the republicans and be-
come a Mahoe. He intimated in this
connection that his patriotism and fidelity
should be rewarded with the democratic
nomination in 1884.

Tilden says he is not a candidate for the
democratic nomination in 1884. But he
says it in a whisper soft and low, just loud
enough to keep down suspicion, but not
loud enough to frighten "the boys" from
going ahead with their work.

The colored voters of Arkansas are per-
fecting a thorough organization through-
out their state, and preparing to take an
active part in politics. While this move-
ment is going on one notice that several
bands of Ku Klux have been broken up by
the intervention of white citizens. Arkan-
sas may yet redeem her name.

Gilbert De La Motte evidently spoiled a
chance to become a poor politician.
He made a two hour greenback
speech at Bloomfield, Ill., the other night,
but his audience numbered only a very
few men and a dozen dogs. The dog was
present as the eminent representative of
the under animal in the political fight.
The speaker could hardly have adorned a
table without the aid of the dog.

Congressman E. John Ellis, of New Or-
leans, recently said: "I know nothing of
any independent movement in this state.
That both the old parties are rapidly
breaking up, and that there will be new
movements I expect; but as to any
concerted or organized movements looking
to independent action now I know nothing."
Congressman Ellis has been men-
tioned as a possible leader in the new
movement.

Ex-President H. has recently had a
conversation on civil service reform, in which
he is reported as saying that he was free
to admit a failure in part of his civil
service policy, but gave himself the credit
of being the pioneer in the movement for
practical reform, and of actually having
accomplished a great deal in that direc-
tion. He said, emphatically: "I believe
in the republican party revived and
the first step in the reform policy
was taken when I was in office. I would
not have been able to make the republican
party would have lost 20,000 votes in the
state of New York, and I would have de-
fected our ticket in 1880."

One thing can be said of Judge Howe
with truth—he has never sacrificed his
convictions to gain. Nor has he
shown the least characteristics of the
office-seeker. When a Senator from this
state, contrary to the usual practice, he
never visited the capital of the State when
Legislature was in session to seek a
re-election. He refused to go to Wash-
ington, believing that it was important to his
success to be personally present, but he
positively refused, and his appointment as
justice of the peace was made only by
application at the branch and subor-
dinate offices of The Singer Manufacturing Co.
The SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
Principal Office, 40 Union Square, New York
city—dun-64-65

PERSONALITIES.

George Smalley telegraphs from Lon-
don that Mr. and Mrs. Smalley are slender.
"Assured upon this point, we feel
easy."

Ned Stokes, who shot Jim Fisk, has
fitted up a new drink place in the Hoff-
man house, and is at a cost of nearly
\$100,000. It is one of the great mag-
nificence, and boasts a \$40,000 painting.

Senator Miller, of New York, desires
to have the proceedings of congress pub-
lished and distributed to the 50,000,000
of the country. Mr. Miller may be
remarked, is a manufacturer of paper.

Mrs. Sprague's friends in Washington
are indignant at the continued to tene-
ment of her residence. They say that
the evidence will completely over-
whelm her, although it may make some un-
pleasant disclosures concerning others.

A queer collection of names appear in a
little local paragraph in the Bangor (Me.)
Commercial, where it is said that it
said that Mr. Frank Frost and Mr. Fred
Snow had skated down the Penobscot river
seven miles in twenty minutes and back in
half an hour.

Of ex-President Hayes' children, one,
Webb, is a manufacturer of Cleveland;
Burhard Hayes is practicing law with
young Mr. Waite in Toledo; and Rufus
Hayes, Jr., is at school in Boston, and the
younger children go to the public school
in the village of Fremont.

The marquis of Huntley, knight of the
thistle, commander in chief of the corps of
gentlemen, and all that sort of thing, is
wanted in England on a charge of obtain-
ing money under false pretenses. The
marquis, however, in the meantime, is ram-
bling in Europe, and is enjoying and the cy-
press groves of the Bosphorus, and extradi-
tional proceedings are imminent.

The Kansas City Times says: "A man
named Keiser, who witnessed the hanging
in St. Louis on Friday, has a crazy in-
cense."

This is only partly correct. Keiser has
gone crazy, but not on account of having
seen a couple of men hang. The fact has
leaked out that somebody asked him if he
didn't want to buy a dog.—(St. Louis
Chronicle.)

Blake, the astommer, who, from the
Eighteenth ward, Cleveland, Ohio,
who, every few weeks, announces that
the equator has slipped up to the north
pole, and will invert that region into a
tropical climate, is in trouble with the in-
sane asylum in that ward. Any argument
calculated to encourage expeditious to the
north pole is proof of insanity. But
most of these mad men are as yet out of
the asylum.

Miss Eva C. Kinney has assumed ed-
itorial control of the Ellis (Kansas) Head-
line, and announces in her first number
that she is "a girl with a love for
fun, frolic, and romance." This is all very
well in its way, but what Miss Kinney
really needs is a man's love for entertain-
ing the subscribers, and furnishing the
necessary stock of adjectives when it
is time to go to press.

Henry James, Jr., the novelist, who is
now in Boston, is thus described by one
of the literary men there: "He is not a very
notable man; a first class, of medium
height; perhaps at first glance, he would
strike you as rather commonplace. You
look again, and you find that he has very
dark eyes that illuminate his face. He is,
therefore, neither handsome nor ugly;
but you discover that he is a gentleman
very shortly, and a cosmopolitan one, who
very much enjoys his life and who puts
everybody else at ease."

Attorney General Brewster has not yet
been long enough in Washington to be
known to the minor officials of the gov-
ernment. The floor of the house the other day before the body con-
vened, and was ordered away by a door-
keeper. "But I am Mr. Brewster, attor-

ney general," said he. "I have only your
word for it," answered the door official.
"That old trick won't work here." "Well,"
said Mr. Brewster, meekly, "I am wait-
ing the rules, I will retire." A con-
gressman appeared at that moment who
recognized the new cabinet officer, and he
was allowed to remain.

Short Breath.

O. North, Manchester, N. Y., was
troubled with asthma for eleven years.
Had been obliged to sit up sometimes ten
or twelve nights in succession. Found
immediate relief from THOMAS' ELECTRIC
CURE. He is now entirely cured. 9-1w

THE BEE ANNUAL.

"Inspired With Pride." North Bend Bulletin: THE OMAHA
BEE arrives this week with illustra-
tions of the public and private build-
ings of Omaha. This marvelous sheet
inspires us with pride and wonder,
not only for majestic and permanent
growth of our metropolis, but for the
outgoing energy and skill of its ambi-
tious editor. *Vive la Rosewater.*

"Takes the Lead."

Farfield News: We have received
the illustrated OMAHA BEE Annual Re-
view, giving a review of the business
and growth of Omaha, during the
past year, with pictures of the public
buildings and manufactures of the
city. THE BEE takes the lead for en-
terprise.

"An Elegant Publication."

Hebron Journal: THE OMAHA BEE
in its illustrated issue at the begin-
ning of the year is certainly an elegant
publication. It contains many fine
lithographs of prominent Omaha build-
ings, and is a striking evidence of the
enterprise both of Omaha and THE
BEE.

"Surpasses Everything."

Red Cloud Chief: THE OMAHA BEE'S
Annual Review for 1882 is out, and
surpasses anything in that line that
has yet come to our notice.

ALMOST CRAZY.

How often do we see the hard-work-
ing father straining every nerve and
muscle, and doing his utmost to sup-
port his family. Imagine his feelings
when returning home from a hard
day's labor, to find his family pros-
trate with disease, conscious of unpaid
doctors' bills and debts on every hand.
It must be enough to drive one almost
crazy. All this unhappiness could be
avoided by using Electric Bitters,
which expel every disease from the
system, bringing joy and happiness to
thousands. Sold at fifty cents a bot-
tle